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How much force is too much?

BJS wrestles with mandate to produce annual report on police use of excessive force

By Stephen Donohue

Since it was signed into law a year ago, the 1994 Federal crime-control act has generally drawn praise from police officials and organizations—in large part for the billions of dollars it authorized for Federal aid to law enforcement. But the law is more than just a pot of gold for police agencies, and in short order they will come face-to-face with one of the act's less familiar provisions: its mandate that the extent of police use of excessive force be tabulated and evaluated in an annual report.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics was "tasked with the responsibility to operationalize" that mandate, according to Lawrence Greenfeld, the agency's deputy director. Before such data can be analyzed, however, BJS must first figure out how best to gather national statistics on a potentially raw-nerve subject. That question, said Greenfeld, will be addressed in the first of a series of reports, which is due to be submitted to Congress by late fall, and will

Two challenges for BJS: First, determine how best to obtain the data on excessive force. Then figure out what to do with the numbers.

include a roundup of data-collection "think pieces" submitted by various experts on the use of force.

BJS is considering several different methods for gathering statistics on excessive force, said Greenfeld, ranging from examining civil complaints of police brutality to adding questions about police use of force to the National Crime Victimization Survey.

While the annual use-of-force re-

port is still in the planning stages, its ramifications are sure to be widespread. Determining the best approach for gathering the statistics and planning exactly how they will be used are just some of the challenges that lie ahead for BJS.

One of the major concerns that experts have raised is with the Congressional mandate itself, noting that it may be difficult to come up with a reliable definition of excessive force. Of the expert contributors to the BJS report that LEN was able to interview, most agreed that before the extent of excessive force in police departments can be measured, BJS must gather statistics on the use of force in general.

"Let's walk before we run. Let's collect data on how many police officers use force—that's a major stumbling block right there, and then we start getting into the real tough issue of how much of that force is necessary and under what circumstances," said Antony Pate, a research associate at the School of Criminology and Crimi-

nal Justice at Florida State University

Pate, who co-authored the comprehensive Police Foundation study, "Police Use of Force: Official Reports, Citizen Complaints and Legal Consequences," said he doesn't think BJS will be able to establish a definition of excessive force that could be used to gather national statistics. "I challenge them to be able to provide an operational definition. I don't think it can be done," he told LEN.

William A. Geller, an associate director of the Police Executive Research Forum PERF and co-editor of "And Justice For All: Understanding and Controlling Police Abuse of Force," said the distinction between excessive and acceptable use of force "is not something that you can give an absolute definition of. Except at the extremes, the definition depends heavily on the situational circumstances."

"In general, the standard of improper force, whether you want to call it excessive or abuse or brutality, is

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Breaking up that old gang: Arizona team offers a win-win deal for local agencies

GITEM, the acronym for a state-funded anti-gang task force, is getting 'em off the streets in Arizona.

The Gang Intelligence and Team Enforcement Mission, which is also known informally as the State Gang Task Force, has made an impressive dent in Arizona's burgeoning gang problem, making over 3,000 arrests and seizing hundreds of illegal firearms during its short life.

The task force's agents are recruited from state and local police forces at no cost to the participating agencies, which can request the unit's services as needed.

"The beauty of GITEM is that local law enforcement agencies can put an officer into the task force, and we pay the salary," said the unit's commander, Capt. David Gonzales of the Arizona Department of Public Safety, which oversees the effort. "They can then hire somebody to take that person's place. And then, instead of having nobody working gangs, they have full

access to the 65-member task force."

Begun a year ago as part of Gov. Fife Symington's "war on gangs," the task force is believed to be the first state-funded, multi-agency task force ever created to target gangs exclusively. Its \$7-million annual budget was recently increased by \$2 million so that operations can be extended to rural areas, which are becoming increasingly attractive to gang "sets," Gonzales told Law Enforcement News recently. The additional funds will allow the deployment of four new GITEM squads of 25 officers from 12 local agencies in rural areas, he said.

Currently, four squads of GITEM

officers are assigned to a deployment center in Phoenix, while members of three other squads are on call in Tucson. The two sites were chosen because "that's where the largest concentration of gang members in Arizona are," said Gonzales, who has headed the task force since January. "They go wherever they need to go; we follow the gangs wherever they go."

GITEM squads rely on intelligence gleaned from local police agencies and residents in areas where gangs are entrenched or trying to get a foothold. Key to the effort is the Combined Agency Research Network for the Analysis of Crime, a data base in which

information about gang activity can be entered and retrieved.

Access to CARNAC, which holds data on hundreds of Arizona-based gangs, will soon be expanded to virtually every local law enforcement agency in the state. Until then, information about suspected gang members is compiled and formatted on standardized gang identification cards that are forwarded to DPS and made available to local law enforcement agencies.

Gonzales said one feature that sets the task force apart from similar efforts is that its operations are tailored to the community to which it is being

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What They Are Saying:

"Clearly, the evidence is just overwhelming in that case. There's no question about it. There isn't any way that any reasonable person could come to any other conclusion than just guilty."

— *Ex-Los Angeles Police Chief (and now "cybercop") Daryl Gates, with his perspective on the ongoing double-murder trial of O.J. Simpson. (4:1)*

20 years — and a million thanks

Marking a milestone with a pledge for the future

In police terms, typically, 20 years is a career. For those of us at Law Enforcement News, which officially marks its 20th anniversary with this issue, two decades seems both an eon and the blink of an eye. This anniversary, as momentous as it is, in fact represents a milestone on what we hope will be a much longer road. That we have come this far — and anticipate going much further — is due to the efforts and support of a number of parties.

Ever since the newspaper was founded in 1975 by John Jay College of Criminal Justice, we've been gratified to be making a contribution to the overall mission of the nation's No. 1 college of criminal justice. At the same time, we have benefited immeasurably from all of the college's many and diverse resources, from its educational and training programs to its research efforts to its nonpareil library. Through it all has been the unflinching support of the college's president, Dr. Gerald W. Lynch, which has provided the newspaper with an enviable degree of editorial independence and encouragement.

We owe a great debt, too, to the family of tens of thousands of loyal readers who have supported this newspaper for the past 20 years. Any publication can always wish for more readers, but we could never ask for better or more devoted ones. The men and women of the police profession — a profession we have watched grow, at times fitfully, over the past 20 years — deserve our thanks as well, for providing us with a seemingly bottomless reservoir from which to draw news and feature material in this specialized field of journalism. Each time we take notice of an officer or agency striding vigorously toward a more progressive, more humane, more effective style of policing, we feel our efforts rewarded and vindicated. At the same time, it encourages us to do even more to help make law enforcement better.

To all of the LEN faithful, then, we offer our heartfelt thanks on this anniversary — thanks in the form of our continued commitment to the highest standards of police journalism.

Around the Nation

Northeast

DELAWARE — An experimental crop in Georgetown looks so much like marijuana that it is being stolen by drug users. The crop, of an East African plant called Kenaf, can be used for livestock feed, paper pulp, or absorbing oil spills.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Investigations of fatal shootings by police can take so long that officers end up on administrative leave with pay for years, officials admitted last month. Since 1993, at least seven officers have waited over a year for such investigations to end.

MARYLAND — Forty-eight new Baltimore police officers, hired with the help of Federal funds, graduated Aug. 18. The city has been authorized to receive more than \$7.2 million to hire in additional 116 officers. Nearly \$2.7 million has been committed to the hiring of 36 officers for the Baltimore County Police Department.

MASSACHUSETTS — Framingham police have begun lending cellular phones to victims of domestic violence. The five phones, donated by Cellular One, can be used only to call the city's emergency line and cannot receive incoming calls.

A Federal jury ruled on Aug. 8 that the City of Boston must pay \$300,000 — the maximum amount allowable under state law — to the family of Marie Evans, 12, who was left brain-damaged and partially paralyzed three years ago when she was hit by a car driven by a suspected drug dealer fleeing from police. Jurors interviewed after the six-day trial said there was no doubt that the two officers involved were negligent for violating the city's pursuit policy. Police Commissioner Paul Evans insisted that the city has the best pursuit policy in the country and that officers did nothing wrong.

A Boston police detective charged in an Aug. 4 retirement letter that two superiors had engaged in possible acts of corruption that went uninvestigated and that Police Commissioner Paul Evans had told him, prior to becoming commissioner, not to put the allegations against one of the officers on paper. The allegations by Det. Sgt. Francis X. Dewan, a 25-year veteran who worked with Federal authorities on drug investigations, "outraged" Evans, who said he would not dignify the charges with a response. Dewan's claims of corruption by a member of the command staff and the commander of a specialized unit were investigated, Evans said, and were found to be unsubstantiated.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Neighborhood patrols by Manchester police will be increased to reduce the number of illegal guns and illegal immigrants in the city. The Immigration and Naturalization Service will also visit the city to identify immigrants involved in crime.

The state Supreme Court ruled in August that an accused rapist cannot submit psychological tests to show that he does not fit the profile of a sex

offender. There is no way to rule out a person as a sex offender, the court declared.

NEW JERSEY — A state appeals court ruled Aug. 13 that a woman who suffered from battered woman syndrome can sue for monetary damages as part of a divorce case.

Palisades Park Police Sgt. Edward W. Shirely, 37, was suspended last month after being accused of stealing more than \$75,000 while responding to a burglar alarm call in July 1994. Shirley was indicted of charges of official misconduct, burglary and theft during one of the town's worst waves of burglaries in recent years.

Kean College this month launched a criminal justice major that has been in development for five years. Until now, criminal justice had been offered as a curriculum option within the public administration and political science department, with an enrollment of about 400 students.

NEW YORK — State Attorney General Dennis Vacco has proposed that first-offense child molesters be given the same sentence as those guilty of capital murder — life without parole.

New York City Police Officer Cathleen Byrnes was charged Aug. 13 with fatally shooting her allegedly abusive boyfriend in their City Island home. An inspection of the bungalow the couple shared indicated that a knock-down, drag-out brawl had occurred there. The victim, Joseph Saglebeni, was a 51-year-old auto mechanic. Neighbors reported hearing a loud boom that night and seeing Saglebeni in his backyard with a 12-gauge shotgun. Over the next 15 minutes, authorities said, there were sounds of furniture and glass being smashed. Byrnes, an 11-year veteran, was suspended without pay. She had had her weapon taken away from her in 1987 after an earlier romantic relationship went bad. It was returned eight months later and Byrnes was restored to full duty.

The New York City Police Department has formed a new traffic division, staffed by a projected 250 officers, to spearhead a planned get-tough campaign. Plans for the division include using helicopters to track traffic flow and increasing the role of the mounted unit, which has not been used for traffic duty since 1968.

Gov. George Pataki last month signed into law a bill that calls for a study of how many battered spouses, mostly women, seek unemployment benefits after losing their jobs because of domestic violence. Depending on what the study determines, a second law will be drafted that directs the state to pay benefits in certain cases. Currently, only those who lose their jobs through no fault of their own can collect unemployment.

While major crime decreased by 9.2-percent statewide last year, Albany's crime rate stubbornly rose 10.8 percent during the same period. If the trend continues in 1995 — as it has for the first six months of the year — the city will see an increase for the sixth year in a row. Police Chief Kevin Tuffey said he was pleased, however, that violent crimes were down cumu-

latively for the first time in recent years. The drop of nearly 13 percent was more than offset by increases in larceny, up 14 percent, and motor-vehicle theft, up 47 percent.

New York City Police Officer Patrick Regan was convicted Aug. 17 of two counts of perjury for lying under oath to cover up unjustified busts while he was a member of an anti-crime unit. United States Attorney Mary Jo White, who spent four years investigating perjury by officers at the 34th Precinct in Washington Heights, said she hoped the verdict would send a message to the "police culture" to have "respect for all laws." The case dates back to a 1992 investigation into the dramatic number of arrests by the squad and the disproportionate number that were dismissed as unjustified. Regan was the only one of 25 officers who went before a grand jury to be indicted.

New York City Police Officer Wanda Simmons, 28, was stripped of her badge and her gun in August after her 1994 BMW was linked to a drug-related slaying in the Bronx. According to police, Simmons, who is not suspected of being present at the slaying, lent the car to her boyfriend, who is suspected of killing Jose Ayala on July 24.

RHODE ISLAND — Two Providence police officers were suspended without pay for two days last month after they took a prisoner to his ATM and made him withdraw \$80 to pay for the flashlight they lost while arresting him.

Southeast

ALABAMA — The police chief of Moody, Bobby Clements, wants all residents to own a gun. Councilman Steve Whatley called the chief's request "kind of bizarre."

Alabama last month adopted an .08-percent blood-alcohol level as the standard for legal intoxication. The state has also doubled fines for driving under the influence.

ARKANSAS — Guidelines for carrying concealed weapons were adopted in August by the Legislative Council. The first permits, which require applicants to undergo five hours of classroom training, could be issued in 30 days.

FLORIDA — One-hundred drug offenders out of 111 who were mistakenly released to soon were quietly rounded up over the summer, a state official said.

State Rep. Carlos Valdes, the winner of the Florida Sheriffs' Association 1995 Legislative Award, admitted to breaking the law when he graffitied the wall of a building last year. The association, however, said that it would not pass judgment on Valdes's wall scrawling, insisting that the award was based on his performance as a legislator. "He's always been there for us," said Columbia County Sheriff Tom Tramel, the legislative chairman. Valdes called his actions "embarrassing and unacceptable."

West Palm Beach police and Federal agents arrested the reputed boss of organized crime in New England Aug. 12 at the house where he and his wife were living. Francis P. Salemme, 61, known as Cadillac Frank, offered no resistance. The reputed head of the Patriarca crime family, Salemme faced multiple indictments and had evaded capture for two years. He was arrested after he was recognized by viewers of the TV show "America's Most Wanted," said the FBI.

GEORGIA — A loophole in the state's drunken driving law that may have jeopardized 10,000 cases will be plugged by the Legislature at the request of Gov. Zell Miller. The law, as written, says the clause that allows suspects to agree to be tested applies to DUI cases made before the law was passed.

The Columbus City Council is considering a proposal that would raise \$148,000 in private money to start a five-horse patrol on the Riverwalk. City officials complained that taxpayers should not have to pay for the mounted patrol.

LOUISIANA — The percentage of state residents in jail has nearly doubled in the past 10 years, according to the U.S. Justice Department, from 303 per 100,000 residents in 1985 to 530 per 100,000 at the end of last year.

MISSISSIPPI — A new 480-bed wing at the state prison in Jackson that opened Aug. 14 is expected to reduce the number of inmates housed in county jails, officials say. Another 960 beds should be ready in a month.

In a surprise move, the Grenada City Council last month demoted Police Chief Ben Simmons to captain and fired City Manager Larry Kegley. No reason was given for the actions.

NORTH CAROLINA — A Burlington man, Ronald Cotton, who was exonerated by DNA testing after serving 11 years in prison, now works for Labcorp, the firm that provided the testing that freed him.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The Columbia Police Department joined forces with agencies from Orangeburg, Calhoun, Dorchester and Richland counties last month to form the Metro Law Enforcement Task Force, with the aim of combating the region's growing crime rate.

Former Chesnee police chief Doug Pye was elected in August to the City Council — the same group that fired him in June after 10 years as police chief.

TENNESSEE — Ronnie Todd, an HIV-positive man, faces a prison term for allegedly spitting in the face of Gallatin Police Officer Dan Stope. Todd, 33, was indicted under a 1994 state law that makes it illegal for any person to expose another to the virus.

Ten out of 26 new Knoxville police officers will be funded by the 1994 Federal crime act. To date, over \$800,000 has been committed to Knoxville and Knox County for the hiring of 15 additional officers. Overall, the state has received nearly \$19 million to hire 325 more police officers and deputies.

VIRGINIA — A non-political group

called Virginians United Against Crime Inc. is planning to form a statewide network to support crime victims. The group will make aid and counseling accessible to victims and promote victims' rights issues.

A five-year veteran of the Alexandria Police Department, Tonia Geigher, 31, was suspended in August after being charged with cocaine possession. Chief Charles Samarra called it a "sad day in the history of the Alexandria Police Department."

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Kankakee police found a body believed to be 10-year-old Christopher Meyer, who had allegedly been kidnapped by a paroled child killer. The body was in a shallow grave covered with a sheet of plywood. The cause of death was not immediately known. Kidnapping charges have already been filed against Timothy Buss, 27, who was paroled in 1993 after serving 12 years of a 25-year sentence for killing a 5-year-old girl in 1981.

INDIANA — More than 6 million marijuana plants were destroyed by police in the Wausau area during a two-week period in July and August. The plants which were remnants of the "hemp for victory" farms during World War II.

Indianapolis police used tear gas Aug. 16 to end a standoff with a Texas weapons dealer, Wayne Spears, who arrived in town with a trailer loaded with firearms and ammunition. Spears emerged from his home after six hours.

Gary Mayor Thomas Barnes is deriding as politically motivated a citizens group's efforts to have Gov. Evan Bayh send in the National Guard to stem the rising murder rate. So far, the city has had 78 homicides this year. Its record, set in 1993, is 109 — which made it the nation's murder capital.

KENTUCKY — Drug charges were filed Aug. 20 against state Supreme Court Justice Dan Combs, after State Police found a marijuana plant and drug paraphernalia on his property. Combs, 71, has denied all charges.

MICHIGAN — Following a traffic stop, state police in Lansing last month seized a van full of guns and explosives and arrested six men. The vehicle carried two sawed-off shotguns, two M-1 military carbines, three semiautomatic handguns, two pipe bombs, hand-to-hand combat weapons, and four fake police badges.

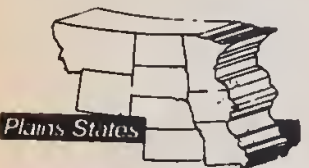
A Detroit man, Gene Jamison, 33, has been charged with child abuse and felonious assault for gluing the eyes of his 5-year-old daughter shut while she slept and he fought with the girl's mother over money. The girl, who is moderately to severely retarded, was expected to regain her sight in a matter of days, said a doctor. No permanent damage was done to the child's eyelids or corneas.

A suspect in the August murders of two Milford girls who disappeared after leaving a slumber party told authori-

ties that he did it because he wanted to be sent back to prison. The girls, Jennifer Wicks, 12, and Cassandra Fiolek, 13, were found dead in a drainage pipe. Police said one girl was stabbed in the neck and the other in the heart. The two men suspected of their murder, ages 21 and 28, were arrested after one of them led police to the knife.

OHIO — Michael Gallagher, a Cleveland Common Pleas Judge who said he is in favor of legalizing drugs, was charged in August with attempting to distribute cocaine.

WISCONSIN — Milwaukee has been chosen as the site of the International Association of Chiefs of Police convention in 2000. The nine-day conference will be held at the Wisconsin Center convention hall, which will be completed in 1999.



IOWA — A Des Moines police officer was shocked to learn last month that he did not kill a man who had pointed a weapon at him, but instead had missed with all three shots. The dead man, Richard Jamison, had apparently shot himself in the head and an autopsy concluded that his death was a suicide. Jamison's girlfriend, however, disputes the autopsy information, claiming that the gun was not loaded. Jamison, said Carolyn Harris, was pointing the gun at this head, not at police. Police had been called to Harris's home, where the shooting took place, by her daughter, Shawanna Carr, 22, who told police that Jamison was holding a gun on her mother. Officer Darryl Mayfield, a five-year veteran of the department, arrived at the house within a few minutes of the call. Police believe that Jamison may have been trying to kill himself in front of Mayfield when he realized he did not have a round in the chamber. In order for Jamison to have fired the .25-caliber handgun, police say, he first had to rack a bullet into the chamber, bringing the gun forward toward Mayfield.

KANSAS — Iowa Judge John White last month protested to lawmakers about 1993 sentencing guidelines that required him to sentence a man guilty of second-degree murder to only 8 years and 7 months in prison because the man had no previous convictions.

MINNESOTA — Dominique Diamond Jackson, a 7-month-old, became Minneapolis's record-breaking 64th homicide victim of the year last month when she was allegedly beaten to death by her stepfather. The killing took place just blocks from where a peace march was held by residents concerned about the violence.

MISSOURI — St. Louis narcotics investigators and Drug Enforcement Administration agents said last month that the city's supply of cocaine has dried up dramatically, an assessment they base on street sources and undercover operations. Police credit the recent breakup of a drug ring, which led to 14 arrests.

SOUTH DAKOTA — The state Su-

preme Court last month upheld the state's stalking law, affirming the conviction of a man for harassment.

State troopers say they made 274 drug arrests in Sturgis during the Sturgis Rally & Races motorcycle meet last month.

WYOMING — In the aftermath of 18 highway deaths in the state during a single week in August, officials are questioning what else they can do to prevent traffic fatalities. Traffic deaths, totaling 109 so far in 1995, are up 14 percent from last year.



ARIZONA — The chief of the Border Patrol sector that includes Nogales, where an agent was shot in August, says he doubts that Mexican law enforcement personnel were involved in the attack, despite the brown uniforms the assailants may have been wearing. Ron Sanders, head of the Tucson sector, which stretches from New Mexico to near Yuma, said that Border Patrol agent Arthur Lopez, 34, was attacked by three men who then fled into Mexico. Nogales police arrested a 23-year-old man and a juvenile who ran from the shooting site with two shotguns.

Sixteen inmates and seven staff members were hurt in a four-hour riot at the Graham County Jail in August. Inmates, who have been locked up indefinitely, torched three buildings and ten tents used to house prisoners.

COLORADO — Drug Enforcement Administration agents broke up two indoor marijuana-growing operations in Denver last month, seizing 564 plants that could produce \$500,000 worth of marijuana. Indoor growing is becoming a cottage industry in Denver, said the agency.

NEW MEXICO — State officials have pulled out the \$80,000 Breath Alcohol Testing Unit, also known as the Batmobile, from Santa Fe because, they said, police do not use it enough. The vehicle allows officers to conduct breath tests, fill out DWI paperwork, and videotape field sobriety tests.

Children will be banned from the Villa Linda Mall in Santa Fe during school hours. Said marketing director Jan Bernardez: "We want the children in class, not here."

Black ministers and civil rights leaders in Santa Fe staged a march Aug. 17 to show support for Police Chief Don Grady II, who has been the subject of a no-confidence vote by officers. Supporters say Grady is a victim of racism.

OKLAHOMA — Prison officials revived a death-row inmate from a self-induced drug stupor Aug. 10 so that he could be executed legally. Officials at the prison in McAlester said they did not know how Robert Breechen, 40, got enough sedatives to cause an overdose. Breechen was convicted of killing Marie Stubbs, 59, in a 1983 dispute

over money. He was supposed to be put to death at midnight on Thursday, but guards had trouble waking him and took him to McAlester Regional Hospital, where his stomach was pumped. The overdose delayed the execution by two hours. Larry Fields, director of the state's Corrections Department, noted the irony in Breechen's case, but said the state is "bound by the law, the same law that he violated."

A grand jury has called for a state audit of the Guthrie Police Department and Public Works Authority following the indictment of Police Chief Robert Buettner on embezzlement and false accounts charges.

TEXAS — Application requests for concealed-gun permits were made available on Aug. 16. The state Department of Public Safety began mailing out the applications on Sept. 1 when the law took effect.

A former supervisor with the Federal witness protection program pleaded guilty Aug. 6 to embezzling program funds. Alexander Mendez Jr. faces up to 10 years in prison.

UTAH — Inmates from Salt Lake County will be housed in the Utah County facility in Spanish Fork when the jail is completed. The \$22-million, 475-bed jail is expected to begin taking prisoners next June.



ALASKA — Guards at the Fairbanks Correctional Center did not use excessive force in quelling a brawl this summer, according to a review of early evidence by correctional officials. The melee started in the cafeteria when an inmate, who said he did want broccoli, was served some anyway.

CALIFORNIA — Simi Valley Police Officer Michael Clark, 28, on Aug. 4 became the first officer killed in the line of duty in the department's 24-year history. Clark was shot by Daniel Allan Tuffree, a 48-year-old Los Angeles High School teacher who began firing as police tried to talk him out of committing suicide. Clark, a former Los Angeles police officer, had only been with the Simi Valley force since May. He and his family had moved there in search of a safer lifestyle.

Placer County sheriff's deputies charged a man Aug. 17 with shooting at cars, trucks and motor homes along a two-mile stretch of Interstate 80. The suspect, Christopher Shaw Scalley, has a record for sale of controlled substances and driving under the influence. In the nine attacks that Scalley is believed to be responsible for, only one man has been injured. Authorities found Scalley after a woman whose truck window was shattered took down the license number of a red pickup truck that was nearby. There is no known motive for the Scalley's sniper attacks, said investigators.

Los Angeles Police Chief Willie L. Williams said last month that he would

try to obtain copies of the interview tapes made by Det. Mark Fuhrman before the O.J. Simpson trial ends. The tapes, recorded by Fuhrman and a North Carolina screenwriter, have raised questions as to whether the detective, now retired, lied on the witness stand. On the 12 hours of tapes, Fuhrman allegedly describes incidents of police brutality and other misconduct, but his lawyers have insisted that he was speaking as a fictionalized character. According to The Los Angeles Times, however, at least one of the incidents closely resembles a 1978 case in which Fuhrman was one of 16 officers named in a brutality complaint.

The number of police-involved shootings in Fresno this year is up to 10 after three men were fatally shot in three separate weekend incidents last month. Officers were involved in 10 shootings in all of 1994.

Regis Thomas, 24, was sentenced to death Aug. 15 for the 1993 murders of two Compton police officers who had stopped his truck. Thomas, a suspected gang member, denies killing the officers.

HAWAII — Car thefts on Oahu have risen 145 percent over the past 10 years, according to police officials, to 650 vehicles a month. Clement Kaonohi Sr. of the National Insurance Crime Bureau said that about 15 groups of car thieves operate on the island.

OREGON — Frank Chavez, the acting police chief in Jefferson, is now the department's only officer after the unexpected resignation in August of reserve officer Stephen Tissue. Former Police Chief Michael DeCair and three other reserves quit in April.

A drug-sniffing, Vietnamese potbellied pig named Harley who worked for the Portland Police Department has retired. Harley's ability to sniff out drugs better and more cheaply than dogs drew the attention of the Drug Enforcement Administration, which ruled that Federal funds allocated to the department for drug detection applied only to dogs, not pigs. Vice President Al Gore resolved the problem by de-

claring Harley an honorary dog.

NEVADA — The first inmates at a 500-bed medium-security prison in Lovelock arrived Aug. 15. The \$45-million facility was completed in 1993, but was not opened until now because of a lack of state money to operate it.

A bomb exploded on Aug. 4 under a van at the Carson City home of U.S. Forest Service Ranger Guy Pence, just four months after his office had been destroyed by a pipe bomb. The bomb, which went off just before 10 P.M., destroyed the van and blew out several windows in Pence's home. Pence was not home at the time of the bombing, but his wife and three children were in the house. No injuries were reported.

Robert J. Collins, a man said to have been obsessed with a state trooper who arrested him four years ago, was indicted last month for allegedly masterminding a mail-bombing that cost the trooper his left eye and part of his left arm. The bomb, which contained dynamite, nails and fence-post staples, was opened by Trooper Ken Gager on Sept. 8, 1993. He thought it was a birthday gift from his children.

Suspects at the Clark County Detention Center arrested on misdemeanor charges will be processed, given a court date, and released in an effort to cut back on overcrowding.

WASHINGTON — Brian Bassett, a 15-year-old McCleary boy, was charged Aug. 14 with the murders of his parents and his 5-year-old brother Wendy and Michael Bassett were killed by multiple gunshots; their younger son, Austin, was drowned in the bathtub, said authorities. Brian had become so violent, said a family friend, that his mother slept with a baseball bat. He had been told to move out. Another boy, Nicholas McDonald, 17, is also charged in the murders.

A van used by public health workers in Tacoma to supply needles to addicts will be abandoned in favor of a handcart. Merchants had complained that the van attracted drug dealers who frightened shoppers.

FBI's front man in Waco tapped to head Okla. DPS

Oklahoma Gov. Frank Keating, a former FBI special agent, last month added to his cabinet a native Sooner who currently heads the FBI's Oklahoma City field office.

Keating said he was "thrilled" to name Bob Ricks to the dual posts of Cabinet Secretary for Safety and Security and commissioner of the Department of Public Safety. "We are lucky to get him," the Governor said, citing Ricks's "very impressive record in law enforcement."

Ricks, who will succeed Kenneth Van Hoy, is retiring after 26 years with the bureau. Most recently, he has overseen the FBI's investigation into the April 19 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City that killed 169 people.

Ricks was a familiar face on the nation's television screens during the 51-day standoff in 1993 between

Federal law enforcement agents and the followers of Branch Davidian leader David Koresh, providing daily updates on negotiations to end the siege in Waco, Texas.

Those negotiations ultimately proved fruitless, and when the FBI attempted to tear-gas the Branch Davidians into surrendering, a fire erupted that destroyed their compound and took the lives of Koresh and at least 80 of his followers.

"I am excited but have mixed emotions," said Ricks, 50. "I will miss working with the fine professionals at the bureau, but this offers me the opportunity to work in state law enforcement and be able to stay in Oklahoma. I look forward to working with many outstanding professionals at the DPS. My goal is to make the Oklahoma DPS the finest law enforcement agency in the nation."

Cybercop Gates

Since his forced retirement as chief of the Los Angeles Police Department in 1992, Daryl F. Gates has worn many hats, including talk-radio host, lecture-circuit fixture, police consultant, and best-selling author.

Now add "cybercop" to Gates's list of post-retirement activities.

Gates's name is affixed to a line of interactive CD-ROM games titled "Police Quest," produced by Sierra On-line. The company recently issued a four-game "Police Quest Collection," which includes the first game for which Gates served as adviser. It uses live actors and real-life settings, including Los Angeles Police Department facilities, Gates told Law Enforcement News last month.

"It's the first one that, in my judgment, got expert advice," said Gates, who turned 69 on Aug. 30. "It's basically a series of homicides with the player, interacting with the game through the computer, makes all the decisions in trying to solve a series of homicides. It's very realistic because all of the photography was done on site, and all of the sites are authentic."

"You can go to the academy and 'qualify' — LAPD officers have to qualify once a month on the shooting range — and you have to do that. You have to follow all of the procedures. I think it's quite an interesting game."

The collection also includes an interview with Gates, who can be queried on a variety of subjects, including the ongoing O.J. Simpson murder case. So whodunit?, LEN asked Gates. "Clearly, the evidence is just overwhelming in that case. There's no question about it. There isn't any way that any reasonable person could come to any other conclusion than just guilty."

Currently, Gates is helping Sierra On-line prepare a new CD-ROM game that is due this fall. It will focus on LAPD's "D Platoon," the agency's Strategic Weapons and Tactics squad.

"I think it's going to be a really sensational game," Gates said, adding that its format will be similar to "Police Quest" — only this time players take on the role of SWAT commander.

Gates is also shopping around another book idea to publishers, but he de-

clined to provide details about the project until a deal is clinched. While related to police, he said, its topic is "something I've really wanted to talk about."

Gates still does occasional fill-in slots at KFI, the Los Angeles talk-radio station where he began working shortly after his retirement. His morning and afternoon programs were a ratings hit, but he left the station when they moved his show to draw early-evening listeners. "I was busy during the day and had to do the radio show [at night]. It was just too much like work, and I wasn't interested in doing that."

While Gates certainly appears to be keeping himself busy, he says his current projects can't compare to his 43-year law enforcement career.

"I miss that tremendously. I really do," he told LEN. "I do these things for a variety of reasons, one of which is that they pay off. I'm in the private sector now and I'm not averse to earning a dollar here or a dollar there. But if I had my druthers, I'd rather be back doing what I was doing."

Under suspicion

A New Orleans police officer is a suspect in a double homicide that some believe may be linked to the biggest string of serial murders in the city's history.

Officer Victor Gant, whose girlfriend and her friend were killed on April 30, remains on duty at a desk job while authorities continue to investigate a string of 24 unsolved murders that began in 1991.

Though police said that Gant is a suspect in the killings of his girlfriend Sharon Robinson, 28, and her friend Karen Ivester, 30, the last two victims on the list, police have avoided naming him as a suspect in all of the killings.

New Orleans Police Sgt. Barry Fletcher said Gant is under investigation, but not necessarily for the serial murders. "He is a suspect in a homicide case. I will not comment further," he told LEN.

Unlike most of the victims, Robinson and Ivester were not prostitutes. The 24 bodies that have been found, mostly near swamps, include 17 black women, two white women, four black

men and one white man.

Some observers say the fact that Gant knew the last two victims, as well as the time frame involved, make him an unlikely candidate for serial killer.

"I don't think they'd be forming a task force if they thought they had their guy," Tomas Guillen, an author known for his reporting on the Green River killer in Seattle, told The Associated Press.

New Orleans police and the FBI will not comment on questions regarding the New Orleans task force.

In 1992, a sketch of a suspect was drawn after six of the murders. The sketch shows a black man in his 30's with a large, muscular build. Officer Gant, 33, is black.

Referring all questions to his attorney, Gant declined to comment on the case when contacted by LEN at the Seventh District substation. His attorney, John Reed, did not return telephone calls.

Fletcher said Gant will remain on administrative reassignment pending the results of the investigation. The department's policy is to place officers who are under criminal investigation at desk jobs.

"They have minimal to zero contact with the public until the investigation is concluded," Fletcher said.

In cases where the evidence against an officer is overwhelming, Fletcher said that an officer "might be suspended without pay or even terminated. But the department prefers to place officers on administrative reassignment at least until the conclusion of the investigation."

The FBI has hinted that the investigation may be hindered by poor evidence gathering when the slayings first occurred. "The quality of the earlier investigations are not up to standard," Neil Gallagher, an FBI agent in New Orleans, told The AP.

The ATF shuffle

In one of the biggest shakeups in the embattled 22-year history of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Director John W. Magaw last month demoted the agency's No. 3 official and ordered the transfers of nearly a dozen other top officials.

Charles R. Thomson was demoted as associate director of the agency's enforcement division to special agent in charge of the Washington, D.C., field division, a move that an ATF press release said was made "per request of SAC Thomson." Andrew L. Vita, deputy associate director of the agency's programs division, was named to succeed Thomson.

Transfer orders also affected Washington, D.C., SAC Patrick D. Hynes, who was named assistant director of liaison and public information; Chicago SAC Richard Rawlins, who was named deputy associate director of field operations (West); Los Angeles SAC George Rodriguez, who was named to deputy associate director of field operations (East); Boston SAC Terrence McArdle, who was appointed as SAC of the Miami field division; Miami SAC Robert J. Creighton, who was named head of the Los Angeles field division; Seattle SAC Nels C. Nelson, who was named as Boston SAC; Baltimore SAC Margaret Moore,

who will be the SAC in Seattle; James L. Brown, who was shifted from deputy associate director of field operations (East) to SAC in Louisville, Ky.; David L. Benton, who was transferred as deputy associate director of field operations (West) to SAC in Chicago, and M. Stewart Allen, chief of the intelligence division, who was named to head the Baltimore field office.

Magaw ordered transfers for virtually every top agent with more than five years in a single position. The transfers of Thomson, Vita and Hynes were effective Aug. 20. The others are effective Dec. 10, the ATF said.

The personnel moves, which were announced Aug. 7 with little explanation from Magaw, came as the enforcement arm of the Treasury Department weathered critical Congressional hearings on its role in the 1993 raid on the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas, and occurred amid an onslaught of some of the most blistering attacks it has ever faced from gun-rights groups and gun-control opponents.

ATF spokeswoman Susan McCarron said the transfers were undertaken to increase agents' experience, but she also hinted that recent controversies buffeting the agency may have played a role. "We've got to keep ourselves strong and viable to fend off any attack," she told The Boston Globe.

The agency again became the target of Congressional scrutiny as the Senate geared up for hearings on the role of Federal law enforcement in the 1992 standoff with white separatist Randy Weaver in Ruby Ridge, Idaho, in which Weaver's wife and son and a deputy U.S. marshal were killed.

Nelson, named as the new SAC of ATF's Boston office, supervised ATF agents at the Ruby Ridge standoff. He told The Globe that his move east was "unanticipated," but that he looked forward to coming to Boston.

McArdle, whom Nelson will replace, was decidedly less upbeat about his own impending transfer to Miami after 13 years as SAC in Boston. "I don't feel good at all," he told The Globe. "Boston is my home."

The old switcheroo

Paul R. Philip, the FBI's highest-ranking black official, who currently runs the bureau's sprawling training programs, says he's pleased as punch to be returning to Florida to head the Miami field division.

South Florida was where Philip spent his salad days with the bureau in the mid-1980s, supervising counterterrorism investigations. In 1993, Director Louis Freeh promoted Philip to assistant director in charge of training, making him only the second black agent to achieve that rank.

"I have been trying to get back to Florida since 1987, when I was promoted out of there," Philip told The Miami Herald last month. "My wife and I like the lifestyle, the Caribbean mix, and I like being involved in operations — putting criminals in jail."

In an unusual arrangement, Philip, 48, will swap jobs with George B. Clow III, who has led the Miami office for 18 months. Clow will run the FBI's training division and the Quantico, Va.-based academy, which will see an influx of 1,300 recruits this fall.

Philip becomes the third SAC in Miami in as many years, a situation both he and Clow blamed on an unprecedented number of retirements from the bureau. "It's unfortunate that we haven't had more continuity just to maintain our local law enforcement community," said Clow, 50. "But the reality is that we have had a lot of turnover in the ranks."

Over 70 percent of the FBI's senior executives are currently eligible to retire, Philip noted.

Philip, a New York City native, was named to head the bureau's San Juan, P.R., office in 1989. At the time, he was the highest-ranking black field agent in the FBI. In 1990, he headed an internal investigation that white supervisors had covered up allegations of widespread discrimination in the agency. Six supervisors and two agents were later disciplined.

"It was difficult, but we put things in place to preclude these things from happening again," he said. "I am glad I had the opportunity to be involved."

Three for the road

With the ouster of three top police executives, residents and city officials of Okmulgee, Okla., are hoping that the final chapter has been written in a rough-and-tumble saga of small-town politics involving the police department and city hall.

Police Chief Chester Hodge, who has held that office for 16 years, Assistant Chief Richard Dunham and Capt. Phil Wixson were terminated Aug. 5, amid allegations of an altered traffic accident report, and unrelated claims of discrimination.

The trio allegedly were involved in a scheme to alter the report of an accident involving City Manager Dave Harris, who wanted to fill the police chief's position with someone from outside the department after Hodge's planned February 1996 retirement.

"They basically tried to get rid of the city manager to keep it from happening. They took on city hall, so to speak," said newly appointed Chief Leo Willey, who took office Aug. 1.

In May, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation was asked to look into a police report that indicated Harris, who was involved in a hit-and-run accident, smelled of alcohol. But the officer who filed the report said he did not indicate that.

The dismissal of the three police officials was also linked to allegations of racial and gender discrimination made by department employees. Willey said 14 officers and civilian workers — about half of the department — filed bias complaints against the three with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the NAACP.

Willey became embroiled in a controversy of his own last summer when Harris attempted to hire him as assistant chief after the post became vacant. A month later several officers secured an injunction to block the hiring because it did not follow departmental guidelines.

That post was supposed to be filled from within the department, and Willey did not work for the department or live in Okmulgee. Willey was then hired as the city's personnel director, a post he held until being appointed chief.

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Latest Philadelphia corruption brings call for outside monitor

Recent problems at the Philadelphia Police Department have a hauntingly familiar ring to them, with several police officers having been accused of planting evidence, falsifying reports and stealing drugs and money from dealers.

Thus far, six officers from the 39th District in North Philadelphia have pleaded guilty to charges, but officials believe the corruption problems extend much further than those officers. Police Commissioner Richard Neal recently gutted the entire command staff of the police district, transferring the captain and 11 supervisors.

City Councilman Michael Nutter said he believes the department's corruption problems may be as widespread as those that the New York City Police Department experienced from 1992-94, and he is calling for a remedy like that proposed by the Mollen Commission in New York — the appointment of an independent monitor to oversee integrity-control efforts. As in New York, the proposal has run headlong into mayoral opposition.

On Aug. 24, Officer Louis Maier III, 38, became the sixth police officer from the 39th District to plead guilty to planting drugs in order to make false arrests. Officials say at least 15 more officers will be implicated in the corruption scandal.

The ramifications of the scandal are continuing to unfold. Federal and city investigators have subpoenaed logbooks covering 100,000 arrests over the past 10 years. Forty-two criminal convictions have already been over-

turned because of falsified reports, and another 1,000 are under review.

"What we have here is a small number of people who have done a tremendous amount of real and psychological damage to the city of Philadelphia in general and to the Philadelphia Police Department in particular," Nutter said.

On Aug. 15, Nutter sent a letter to Mayor Edward Rendell in which he criticized the Mayor's response to the corruption scandal and called for an outside commission to investigate and propose strong and lasting changes.

"We need to figure out how people were able to avoid detection, how they were able to get false warrants and how they were able to have some of these cases actually go to court and have innocent people locked up," Nutter told LEN. "We need to find out the full spectrum of how these things happened and then utilize that information for a positive purpose of making change in the system."

In an attempt to prevent similar corruption problems in the future, Commissioner Neal said the department plans to conduct random drug tests, assign officers to keep an eye on their colleagues, and use computers to monitor patterns in search warrants.

Rendell reacted strongly to Nutter's proposal for an outside commission, saying that it would be a waste of money since it was the department's internal affairs unit that uncovered the corruption at the 39th.

"We have directly opposite circumstances [from New York]," he

said. "It was the Philadelphia Police Department that uncovered corruption, and the department's Internal Affairs Division is working hand-in-glove with the FBI and the U.S. Attorney and the district attorney."

"All three of those law enforcement agencies have praised the department's uncovering this corruption and the total cooperation it has extended to them. Given all of these agencies working on this investigation, an independent commission would be a significant waste of taxpayers' dollars," Rendell told The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Nutter said that the cost of an independent commission would be much less than the settlements the city will probably make with people who were illegally incarcerated. "In the end it helps us to save money because we're going to have a ton of lawsuits coming out of this," he said.

Responding to the Mayor's assertion that the corruption was uncovered by the Police Department, Nutter pointed out that internal affairs didn't begin its investigation until a citizen had filed a brutality complaint with a desk sergeant at the 39th after an officer held a gun to his head after he had been taken into custody.

"I have ventured to wonder what if that same citizen had come into that same police district and the particular sergeant who took the complaint was not at the desk, but the sergeant who was subsequently indicted was at the desk. Would we even be having this probe today? I think the answer is no," Nutter said.

How much is a job worth? Some in Tenn. county say, 'A lot'

A Federal grand jury is reviewing reports from FBI investigators about allegations that applicants to the Shelby County, Tenn. Sheriff's Department were asked to pay as much as \$7,000 to obtain jobs as deputies.

Harold Hays, a former FBI agent who headed the department's internal affairs bureau, asserted that seven deputies currently with the department had paid between \$4,000 and \$7,000 for their jobs. Hays was fired by Sheriff A. C. Gillless after he reported the allegations to him and subsequently to the state Attorney General.

A Sheriff's Department spokeswoman denies that any jobs-for-money scheme exists, and says Hays lost his job because he consistently failed to follow departmental procedures.

"He was fired, but not because of the allegation, because the Sheriff told him to take it to the attorney general,

which he did," Kay Black, the department's public relations director, told LEN. "He was going to be fired before that because he would not follow any of the rules and the procedures that the Sheriff had laid out. According to the Sheriff, he was going around and sort of investigating every department without any reason or cause."

The grand jury has heard testimony from county fire dispatcher Allen Lane, who claims he was passed over for a job as a deputy during a previous round of hiring after he refused to pay \$4,000 for the position. He said he reported the scheme to Chief Deputy A. Roy Mills in March 1993, but said Mills did not take it seriously.

Lane told the FBI about the proposed payment when he was approached by agents in the spring. He reportedly told them that Stephen Toarmina, a special deputy with close ties to Mills,

said the job would cost \$4,000.

Toarmina, a local grocer whose position entails no police authority, is also under investigation for regularly patrolling the county and participating in as many as 16 arrests. Although Black said she could not verify Toarmina's participation in police activities, she said "every citizen has the power of arrest."

Black explained that special deputy positions were created over 100 years ago to allow citizens to carry handguns. "Prior to a couple of years ago, the only way anyone in Tennessee could have a handgun was to be a special deputy. Then the state Legislature passed a handgun permit law which allowed people to just apply for a handgun permit and carry a gun on their person."

William Stewart, a spokesperson for the FBI's Memphis office, said no one at the Sheriff's Department has yet been indicted. "The grand jury is still looking at it," he told LEN. "Just the fact that there is an ongoing investigation stops me from going any further than that."

Black said the Sheriff's Department was cleared of similar allegations of demanding money for jobs on at least three different occasions in the past. "We went through this four or five years ago — same thing, same deputies making up the same kind of tale. It's just something that looks like it goes on every four or five years."

Stewart said he was unaware of any similar allegations against the department in the past.

Feds, Nevada HP patch up drug-case differences

The U.S. Attorney's Office in Nevada will once again prosecute narcotics cases brought by that state's Highway Patrol, after refusing to do so for 18 months in a dispute that arose from a 1993 case in which three Hispanic men caught with four kilos of cocaine in their car claimed they were stopped by troopers on the basis of a racially-based drug courier profile.

Federal prosecutors dropped the case and sealed a court motion in a vault,

The Las Vegas Sun reported last month, even though the presiding judge in the case had dismissed the defendants' claims of racial bias. The court motion, which was obtained by the newspaper, indicated that the case was withdrawn because of unreliable witnesses.

The newspaper reported that since that incident, not one NHP case had been prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney. Instead, the Clark County District

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Forward-thinking, forward-looking

"Heads-up" idea aids ND troopers

By Stephen Donohue

Troopers at the North Dakota Highway Patrol can determine the speed of passing motorists while looking directly at them.

They're not relying on a sixth sense. Rather, they are taking advantage of state-of-the-art law enforcement technology, which projects radar readouts and other information directly onto a squad car's windshield. Originally used by military fighter aircraft, the Data Vision Head Up Display (HUD) allows drivers to view digital and video images without taking their eyes off the road.

General Motors included the Head Up Display in a 1995 Chevrolet Caprice police vehicle that it donated to the Highway Patrol in June. Currently, the system interfaces only with the car's radar, but the troopers expect to have in-car video, night vision and a mobile data terminal tied into Data Vision by the end of the year.

"It potentially has some excellent use for law enforcement," said Sgt. David Kleppi, who was one of the first troopers to test the device. In addition to helping the driver keep his eyes on the road, Kleppi says the system saves space.

"It limits the monitors that have to be mounted in the police vehicle. You tie all of those things into this Head Up Display, he said. Makers of the HUD say that the extra space is invaluable in newer cars with dual airbags, since monitors located between the front seats can sometimes block restraint systems.

Data Vision consists of three components: a display electronics unit installed under a seat or in the trunk, which is the "brain" of the system; a projection unit mounted next to the car's dome light, and a 2.6 x 6-inch transparent piece of plexiglass located to the left of the rear view mirror, which displays the images.

The HUD projects up to 15 lines of 40 characters in the driver's line of vision. Text is displayed in a yellow-orange hue and the brightness can be adjusted with a knob on the side of the projection unit.

Kleppi said the HUD will improve his fleet's in-car video systems once they are tied into the unit. Twenty percent of the Highway Patrol's vehicles have the mobile video systems, which the troopers use when they pull over drunken drivers. Mobile video also aids troopers responding to motor-vehicle accidents, where the video images supplement still photographs used to document the crash scenes.

While drunken-driving conviction rates have not increased significantly since the mobile video systems were installed in 1990, Kleppi said, the video documentation of apprehensions has helped officers train themselves. "They can view themselves on tape and improve their techniques for apprehending drunk drivers," he said.

Once the mobile video systems are connected to the HUD, Kleppi said the troopers will be able to adjust the video cameras in the vehicles while looking directly at

the car of a suspected drunken driver in front of them.

General Motors executive Marsha McGee said GM donated the high-tech police vehicle to the Highway Patrol as a token of gratitude for the business that North Dakota gives the carmaker. "We felt we are part of their community, but we don't have a lot of manufacturing involvement or employment [in North Dakota] and we felt that this was an appropriate gift for that community," McGee told LEN.

GM owns Delco Electronics, the maker of Data Vision, but does not

"GM felt as long as we were donating a car to the North Dakota Highway Patrol, it should be state of the art."

— Marsha McGee, General Motors executive

include the HUD in its regular police vehicle sales. "GM felt as long as we were donating a car to the North Dakota Highway Patrol, it should be state of the art," McGee said.

The Tucson, Ariz., Police Department tested a HUD unit in 1993, which interfaced with one police vehicle's mobile data terminal, but the agency declined to purchase any of the units because of their \$2,000 price tag. "We were looking at possibly buying some but we couldn't afford it," said Tucson Police Sgt. John Patla.

Delco representative Jan Lachenmire said the company is in the process of determining how Data Vision will be marketed to police departments. She told LEN that the HUD may be offered as an option by other companies that sell police vehicle equipment, including mobile data terminals.

A version of the HUD has been available as an option in GM's Pontiac Bonneville and Grand Prix. The unit interfaces with the car's speedometer and projects the car's speed directly onto the windshield.

Lachenmire said her company also has installed Data Vision technology on prototypes of vehicle navigation systems that display maps onto a car's windshield. "The possibility of using it for navigation systems has already been proven, so I think as customers get used to it, its application may get broader and broader," she said.

Delco is also developing a collision-warning system that uses Data Vision technology. Lachenmire said that system will display icons on the windshield that will warn drivers that they are too close to another vehicle and that a collision is imminent.

Excessive-force questions bedevil BJS

Continued from Page 1

force beyond that which is reasonably necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose."

The director of BJS, Dr. Jan Chaiken, acknowledged that finding a perfect definition would be very difficult, but he insisted that the Congressional mandate could be met without one. He said the conclusion of the focus groups he met with was that "we could spend 20 years trying to define excessive force and nobody would agree to the legal implications. The idea is to collect data about a broader class of events and let people analyze it according to whatever definition they feel comfortable with."

Carl Klockars, a professor of criminal justice at the University of Delaware who has written widely on the use of force by police, was quick to agree with Chaiken. "What's crucial about force reporting is that police departments collect information on all sorts of force so that they can begin to analyze the types of situations that can be handled in a force-minimized way and compare various strategies," he told LEN.

Whether or not BJS arrives at a useful definition of excessive force, the biggest challenge lying ahead is determining the best method to gather national statistics annually on the subject. Thus far, the idea that has generated the most attention—and a fair share of controversy—is using the annual household survey of crime victimization in the U.S. to learn about incidents of excessive force that police departments may not report themselves.

If the victimization survey is used, said Greenfield, researchers would not ask citizens directly if they or someone they know has been the victim of excessive force.

"I think what we would try to do is learn more about what kinds of contacts they've had with law enforcement officers, under what circumstances, and then get information about whether they perceived it as a contact in which some kind of physical force may have been used," he said.

Still, some experts worry that the average citizen could not accurately

recall encounters with police and may classify any use of force as excessive.

"The problem with [the survey] is that citizens very often are not very good evaluators of whether or not they've been the victims of excessive force," Klockars said. "In situations in which police engage in outrageous behavior, it is clear."

If a person is the victim of a truly excessive use of force, Klockars said the incidents would be reported, which would be another way to track exces-

State Crime Commission now produces an annual use-of-force report that is released to the public and the media.

"What Vardell did in Virginia is the prototype—the example of the right thing to do," said John Firman, the research director for the International Association of Chiefs of Police. "It's done great things for the state, it's really started to build trust between a lot of the members of the community and the law enforcement

who has seen firsthand the effectiveness of such a disciplinary policy. On more than one occasion since becoming chief in March 1994, Nowicki said, he has had to discipline officers for not reporting uses of force, and in one instance he fired an officer for using excessive force.

"If [officers] don't make a report, they certainly will be subjected to some corrective action," Nowicki said. "They won't get fired for not just making the report if that's all they don't do, but if

officer and investigate it," he explained.

BJS director Chaiken tried to allay the fears of Nowicki and others, noting that BJS does not want to simply compare use of force between departments. If researchers can gather information on the circumstances involved when force is used, like time of day or the number of officers present, "then the information will be helpful for training purposes or for departments to develop policies," he said.

Improving training techniques could be the most valuable outcome of compiling accurate use-of-force reports, Nowicki observed. "You might discover use of force goes up after a certain series of training takes place and you might then look to see if that training might have been the cause of it, or you might look at use of force going down after training and then you might say that that training was the cause of that and you want to do more of that kind of training," he said.

Chaiken said the data-collection effort will be purely voluntary, even if police departments don't want to contribute information for the national report. "My feeling is that probably BJS will not try to get into persuading departments to participate," he said. "I do feel that over a period of time it will become a matter of professional practice within the police community."

And regardless of the methodology BJS decides to adopt for compiling the national report on excessive force, observers believe that if it is done carefully, the statistics will help police departments.

"The skill of policing is to find ways to resolve problems in a way that minimizes use of force," said Klockars. "Unless you monitor the use of force, unless you can say handling of situations this way over the long term will produce fewer instances of force, fewer instances of injury to victims, injury to officers, etc., then you have no way of developing a systematic data base for improving police skills."

Focus groups meeting with BJS conclude, "We could spend 20 years trying to define excessive force and nobody would agree to the legal implications."

sive force. "If it is really egregious enough, most of the time cops are going to get sued over it."

Other data-collection methods that might be used by BJS include tracking civil complaints and judgments, and examining the internal affairs actions at police departments.

The best way to compile national statistics on excessive force, experts agreed, would involve a combination of the options offered so far. "I don't think that any one way is going to do it," Geller said. "It has to be a spirit of experimentation of trying different things, and most of the people who are thoughtful about this that I know suggest the only way to collect reliable information is to have multiple data sources so that you can integrate those data sources and use them to verify things."

Another method to gather statistics on excessive force is already in use in Virginia, where Williamsburg Police Chief Larry Vardell launched a computer software program several years ago that tracked every use-of-force incident at his department.

After the program proved successful and popular among both police and members of the community, Vardell, who is also director of the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police, helped spread the program to every police department in the state. The Virginia

group."

Chaiken said BJS is studying the program to see what modifications would be needed to make it applicable nationally.

But like the data derived from the victimization survey, use-of-force statistics based on police reports would be only as reliable as the people filing the reports. Experts agree that the only way to convince police officers to file reports on use of force is to demonstrate that the information will be useful to them.

"If all they are doing is reporting information to satisfy some bureaucratic requirement and if their career experience is that most of the time they report it, it's either been irrelevant or harmful to them, then it's not likely to happen," Geller said. "But if it is done properly, there are many reasons why use-of-force information would be a benefit to police officers."

One way of ensuring that police officers report the use of force is to discipline officers who fail to file such reports. "What it requires," Klockars suggested, "is a really firm commitment by the chief saying, 'If you use force, I want a supervisor to make a written report.' If the chief stands for that, it will happen. It will become routine."

Dennis Nowicki, the Police Chief of Charlotte, N.C., is one executive

they are also covering up some further misconduct, they may get fired."

For police officials and researchers alike, a major unaddressed concern about the plan to gather national statistics on the use of force is the question of what will be done with the data once they are compiled. Many fear that the statistics will be used to compare one department's record on use of force to departments in other cities. Such a practice would lead to unfavorable assessments of departments that accurately compile use-of-force statistics compared to those that don't.

"The comparison from one city to another will be made and a good department that is honest in its reporting and open and out front about information can be penalized, where another department that isn't aggressive in seeking out reporting of these incidents and doesn't treat data with the integrity that it should can be praised," Nowicki said.

"If an agency requires a sworn affidavit before it will investigate a complaint against an officer, that agency doesn't get as many complaints as an agency like ours, where we'll take an anonymous complaint against a police

US Attorney, NHP patch up differences

Continued from Page 5

Attorney's Office has handled most of the cases brought by the Highway Patrol, including those involving interstate drug-trafficking along Interstate 15—which are classified as Federal offenses.

But in a joint announcement issued Aug. 18—just days after the publication of The Sun's report—U.S. Attorney Kathryn E. Landreth and Highway Patrol Chief Col. Paul Corbin said that an agreement had been reached, to "continue to cooperate in the apprehension and prosecution of drug couriers and other criminals."

The statement said that officials of the U.S. Attorney's Office, NHP and its oversight agency, the Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, the state Division of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration met Aug. 17 to discuss the newspaper reports. Landreth, who said she was "clarifying" the Government's position, stated that in 1993, "both agencies mutually agreed that the NHP would temporarily not submit cases to the U.S. Attorney's Office while reviewing their operational procedures."

Landreth said that although Fed-

eral prosecutors were "firmly convinced" of the guilt of three defendants in the 1993 case, they moved to dismiss the case because of "issues unrelated to the defendants' guilt."

The statement quoted Corbin as saying that the Highway Patrol had completed an audit of its interdiction program, made procedural refinements and pledged that its officers would continue "to aggressively enforce the laws in a manner that respects the constitutional rights of all persons."

Corbin added that officials of the agency's interdiction task force had asked Landreth's office to renew prosecutions of NHP narcotics cases. Landreth said her office will continue to review all requests for Federal prosecutions "on a case-by-case basis."

Both Landreth and Corbin reiterated their agencies' commitment to cracking down on drug traffickers in a bid not to perpetuate "the misperception of friction between the two agencies," the statement said. "This only serves to provide defense attorneys with a tactic to divert attention from the fact that their clients were caught smuggling drugs," said Landreth.

\$2M in the hole, Birmingham still has no radio system on line

Duped by a crooked consultant hired to bid the public safety radio system, officials in Birmingham, Ala., are coming to grips with the fact that the city has spent over \$2 million on a system that will not be installed.

The city hired consultant Alton Hambric to find the best bid for a new radio system, but on Aug. 10, calling Hambric an "accomplished con-artist," U.S. District Judge William Acker Jr. ruled that Hambric was biased in favor of Motorola Communications and Electronics Inc.

He said Hambric's recommendation that Mayor Richard Arrington select Motorola over another bidder, Ericsson GE Mobile Communications, was tainted and unreliable.

Hambric was paid \$454,940 to write the bid specifications, oversee the bidding process, recommend the best radio system and ensure that the new system was properly installed.

But Acker and an eight-member

jury found that while Hambric was overseeing the bidding process for the city, he also offered to work for Motorola to get state business. "Hambric's primary interest was Hambric," Acker stated in his opinion. "Self-interest, of course infects humankind. Everybody is not Mother Teresa."

The panel also found that Hambric suggested that Motorola get information on fiber optics from his brother who owned a fiber-optics business, and that Hambric had a "close, personal relationship" with Mark Austin, formerly one of Motorola's top salesmen.

Even though the city has already spent \$2 million preparing to install the Motorola system, Acker ruled that the city must void its \$13-million contract with the giant electronics company.

After losing out on the 1994 contract despite a bid that was \$900,000 less, Ericsson GE sued the city and

Motorola. City officials had argued that Motorola was the only bidder with the type of state-of-the-art technology they wanted.

Although Acker laid most of the blame for the tainted bid process on Hambric, he said that the City Council should bear some of the responsibility as well. "The more technical and expensive the subject matter, the higher the degree of responsibility of a decision-maker to conduct meaningful inquiry and not to abdicate that responsibility or assign it," he wrote in the decision.

City Attorney Donald Watkins said Acker's decision is a setback in obtaining a new radio system and training operators. "The undisputed fact is that [Motorola's] APCO 25 is the finest, most advanced system," he said. "Every time we ask GE if they can bid on the same type system, GE says no. Three times we asked and three times they said no."

Fighting crime with police & checkpoints

By Stephen Donohue

Crime has never been a major problem in Rosemont, Ill., but people there are not taking any chances. Through a municipal ordinance passed in June, Rosemont residents chose to place manned checkpoints at the entrances to its largest residential area.

Joining an increasing number of communities that are sacrificing convenience for security, residents of the Chicago suburb now must stop to identify themselves at checkpoints every time they enter the community.

"We are hoping that it acts as a deterrent," said Lieut. Joseph Peterson of the Rosemont Police Department. "It may not prevent crimes in their entirety — if a criminal wants to do something, he will find a way to do it — but we are trying to slow those things down from happening," he said.

At an additional cost to taxpayers of \$150,000 a year, Rosemont auxiliary police officers staff the checkpoints day and night. The officers stop every car, and a video camera records

the cars' license plates as they drive through the checkpoints.

Police automatically wave through residents that have the appropriate sticker on their car windows, Peterson said. But police stop all other drivers and ask them their names and destinations.

This is where the checkpoints have caused some controversy. Since the checkpoints block public streets, many outsiders and some Rosemont residents contend that their civil liberties have been infringed because their movement is restricted. Police counter those arguments by pointing out that everyone is granted access, no matter what they say to police at the checkpoints.

"I think our card in the hole here is we do not deny anybody access, as far as this being a civil rights issue," Peterson told LEN. "There is no option for discriminating — everybody who is not a resident has to stop and be questioned."

With its approach to handling the checkpoints, the Police Department has avoided a confrontation with the

American Civil Liberties Union, which has contested similar gated communities in the past. "We know that is a situation that has potential to raise constitutional concerns, but we are not involved with the case," said Valerie Phillips, of the ACLU's Chicago office.

Phillips told LEN that her office has received no complaints from any Rosemont residents or outside groups. But Lieutenant Peterson acknowledged that police have received complaints from Rosemont residents who live outside the checkpoints and whose tax money is used for the project.

Peterson said it would be too expensive to build checkpoints to protect residents that live outside the subdivision. Guarding the Scott Street subdivision was not expensive, he explained, because the area is naturally enclosed on three sides by two highways and a railroad track. Iron fences block access from the highways and railroad.

"The subdivision is completely landlocked and already was prior to

the installation of guardhouses," Peterson said. "All they did was enhance the existing layout."

Rosemont has seen no crime in the Scott Street subdivision since the checkpoints were built, but the area rarely saw crime even before the guardhouses were constructed. Peterson said most crime in Rosemont occurs in the commercial district, which contains several hotels, office buildings and a convention center.

Just why the subdivision's residents felt the need for checkpoints is a mystery to some observers, but Oscar Newman, an architect who specializes in reconfiguring communities to improve security, offered some explanations.

"The people who are most fearful of crime are usually the people who have had the least of it," said Newman, the executive director of the Institute for Community Design Analysis, in Windham, N.Y.

Newman told LEN that gated communities account for over 50 percent of new communities built in the United

States. He said there are currently at least 30,000 gated communities in the United States and he estimates that another 30,000 will be built in the next 10 years.

Newman, who specializes in altering existing street and housing designs in mostly urban areas, said the gated community in Rosemont is unique. Most gated communities, he said, are built on land that the residents purchase from the local government so they can legally restrict access.

In addition to paying local property taxes, residents of these gated communities pay a private association to maintain and hire private security firms to patrol the area. This can cause the gated communities to fail, if its residents do not pay their share for maintenance and security, Newman said.

The best compromise, the architect observed, "is where you keep the streets public but cut access so there is only one way in and the same way out." Rosemont's design is similar to this concept, but includes the manned checkpoints.

In Tempe, police give developers a bit of crime-prevention advice

Modern approaches to crime prevention are changing the faces of buildings — literally.

In the recent past, businesses appeared to believe that vandalism, thefts and robberies were inevitable, so the best thing they could do was to try and catch perpetrators in the act, through increased security presence or the installation of video cameras and other hardware.

Although it may be impossible to stop the most determined criminals, business owners today are proving that the most reliable way to thwart crime is to present would-be offenders with more difficult targets. By working with police to design buildings and landscapes that deter crime, businesses are keeping more of what they earn.

In Tempe, Ariz., Police Officer Dick Steely coordinates a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) program aimed at improving new and existing building designs. The program is steadily gaining popularity with its success.

Steely works with business owners, architects and planning officials to ensure that building and development designs include crime prevention elements. Steely says that police offer a perspective that often

has not been included in the past.

"The Police Department was the only one left out of the planning process," Steely told The Arizona Republic. "But after they built it, we had to police it all the time. We are a tool for planners to help develop a safer environment."

Nationwide, Tempe is recognized as a leader in involving police to "design out crime." According to Steely, fewer than half of 1 percent of police departments in the United States are involved in such programs.

Based on the notion that a properly designed building can improve security and foster a feeling of "defensible space," the goal of CPTED is to send a strong message to criminals to stay out. Some of the methods used to reduce crime include the siting of a building, improving lighting in parking lots, making stairwells and elevators more visible, building flat rather than sloping floors in parking garages, and opening up areas so that police and neighbors can witness activities.

In Tempe, environmental design is not only encouraged by the city — it is enforced. The city can deny building permits for safety reasons, although developers can appeal the denial. Police plan to issue a 20-page booklet this fall outlining CPTED principles for

architects and others.

Sometimes the city's own zoning ordinances conflict with CPTED principles. For example, zoning rules may call for some convenience stores or banks with automatic-teller machines to erect higher screening walls than is ideal for achieving greater visibility.

The success of CPTED was evident when one local auto shop moved from a shopping center into a building designed to thwart thieves. Steely worked with the shop's owner, Mark Salem, to put an end to the thousands of dollars he lost each week to vandals and thieves.

Salem's new \$1.2-million repair complex has a high-tech security system that includes cameras, motion detectors and razor wire strung on the tops of 8- to 11-foot high walls that surround a parking lot. The building also has half-inch-thick shatterproof windows and heavy locked doors that require keys on both sides.

Some argue that Salem has gone to extremes, but the repair shop, set off by palm trees and fluorescent lights, won an award from the city last year for its design. More importantly, there have been no break-ins at the location.

For Texas DUIs, the cost of bail includes submitting a breath sample

High-tech alcohol-detection devices that prevent drunken drivers from starting their cars are taking some traditional law enforcement functions and turning them over to private contractors and computers.

The devices, which have been in use for over a decade, require that drivers submit a breath sample before they can start their cars. Many courts order the devices installed in the cars of convicted drunken drivers as a way to stop them from driving while drunk without taking away their licenses.

In Texas, a law that took effect Sept. 1 requires that judges order the computers installed as a condition of bail for a driver arrested for drunken driving if the driver has had a previous DUI conviction. Texas is the first state to require the devices as a condition of bail as opposed to probation.

"Compared to license suspension, this probably reduces the recidivism rate by 90 percent," said Donald W. Collier, a chemist who developed the idea for the computer in 1970.

"You're taking away his car if he's

got alcohol in his system," Collier, who is a trustee of the National Commission Against Drunk Driving in Washington, told The New York Times.

Unlike many of the older devices that have been in use, modern alcohol-detection computers can tell whether the driver is using a child or other substitute to provide the breath sample.

A tragic example of such an abuse occurred last September in San Marcos, Tex. Gregory Cook, whose car had an older alcohol-detection device,

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Nees:

Educating for better police & their agencies

By Hal Nees

Colleges need to build a better police science major, and Henry Morse recently provided one such model (LEN, May 15, 1995). While the model presented is sound, however, it doesn't fully meet the needs of the primary customers: the student and the law enforcement agency. The student, frequently young and just starting a career, needs to learn the basics of the profession, while the agency needs an employee who is well equipped to meet its current requirements.

Morse is correct when he states, "Research and empirical findings over the past two decades make it clear that the police function must change from one that is reactive and incident-driven to one that is proactive, client (community)-oriented, and geared to problem-solving." His points concerning the need for participatory management and decentralized decision-making are important. Morse describes a three-track program focusing on "Foundations of Policing," "Police Operations," and "Police Management." Each offers the student different sets of knowledge and skills. The "Foundations" track is aimed at those students who intend to work as civilians in law enforcement, while the operations and management tracks are for those planning to become sworn law enforcement officers. The three-track program described by Morse could be well served with some modification. Herewith are some suggestions along that line.

First, consider the needs of the student. Students are recruited from several sources, the two primary ones being pre-service and in-service personnel. The two groups of students have dissimilar needs, and colleges and universities need to meet the differing needs of each group.

The primary purpose of education, at least in the present context, is preparation for a career, and to increase the chances of obtaining employment. There are, of course, other purposes: developing a personal framework for living, learning about life, and growing as a person. It is also believed that what is learned while pursuing a degree will serve one well in later life. The question at hand, then, is: Does this proposed

three-track system fully meet these needs? I think not.

The younger, pre-service student has a limited idea of his or her personal goals, likes and dislikes. These will be refined by time and experience. The forced choices included in the proposed program, at an early stage in one's educational experience, limit future options. The program requires 19- and 20-year-old students to make career choices that are too limiting. The goal of education should be one of providing for broad career options. When I started my own career, for example, I had no plans to retire as a police chief, being an officer and a detective was too much fun. As I worked, my career objectives changed. I am glad that my options were not limited by choices that I made early in my career.

These statements are an argument for a generalist approach to the undergraduate degree in law enforcement, with specialization later at the graduate level. The undergraduate degree needs to provide the basic knowledge and skills needed to obtain and keep a job. Course work should include an exposure to the various options offered in the field (civilian, officer and supervisor/manager). Pre-service students should not be required to specialize to such a high degree at this point in their lives. In-service officers and civilian employees, for their part, may find that this

options continues to meet their needs.

The employer, meanwhile, wants an employee who has the basic knowledge and skills to complete the tasks required by the job. As proposed by Morse, the program provides these basic skills, but moves the student to a specific track of emphasis. The less training that the agency has to provide to the new employee, the more marketable the individual is to the employer. How does the proposed program measure up to this standard? Quite well, it appears, at least in the early stages of a career. The program meets the needs of the employer and provides a student who has many of the necessary basic skills.

However, the program as presented will be less valuable as time passes. The supervision and management skills learned 5 or 10 years before are generally lost in the day-to-day experiences of living and working. I do not believe that such skills, learned as an undergraduate in college, will prove to be of much value halfway into a police career.

Morse correctly observes that it is valuable to have students learn about supervision and management so that they have an improved understanding of these roles. This value accrues both to the student/employee and to the organization. As organizations decentralize and move decision-making to the lowest level, such an educational

exposure will help the organizations and the people in them change and adapt to this revision in organizational structure. The studies should include basic information concerning the precepts of supervision and management. Education specifically focusing on a decentralized approach to management and decision-making is critical.

Still, with this new program, valuable classroom time is lost providing education in supervision and management when the student will not use the skills for 5 to 10 years. These classroom hours could be better spent developing skills needed by the student and the law enforcement agencies early in a career.

The curricular program presented by Morse has much value, but could stand to be further refined, particularly insofar as it unduly and prematurely narrows student options. John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Morse's home base, is well respected and a leader in its field. I strongly support the idea of continued efforts to improve the program Morse provided. Education in this field has two primary customers — the student and the law enforcement organization — and education must meet the needs of both.

(Hal Nees is a retired police chief of Durango, Colo. He holds a doctorate in public administration.)

Warner:

Examining, not exploiting, recent serious lapses in police integrity

By John Warner

The recent attention given to the subject of law enforcement misconduct and serious lapses of integrity needs to be placed in perspective.

The highly publicized and discussed Mark Fuhrman tapes, the involvement of ATF agents in organizing and participating in the "Good Ol' Boys" roundup, the FBI's actions at Ruby Ridge,

Idaho, and the alleged subsequent coverup; the frequent references to organized and pervasive police corruption in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, Los Angeles and elsewhere — all these developments have focused attention and helped to foster an impression that American law enforcement is thoroughly corrupt.

This view, coupled with the frequent examples of governmental, corporate and individual integrity lapses, has served to enrage a sizable segment of the population.

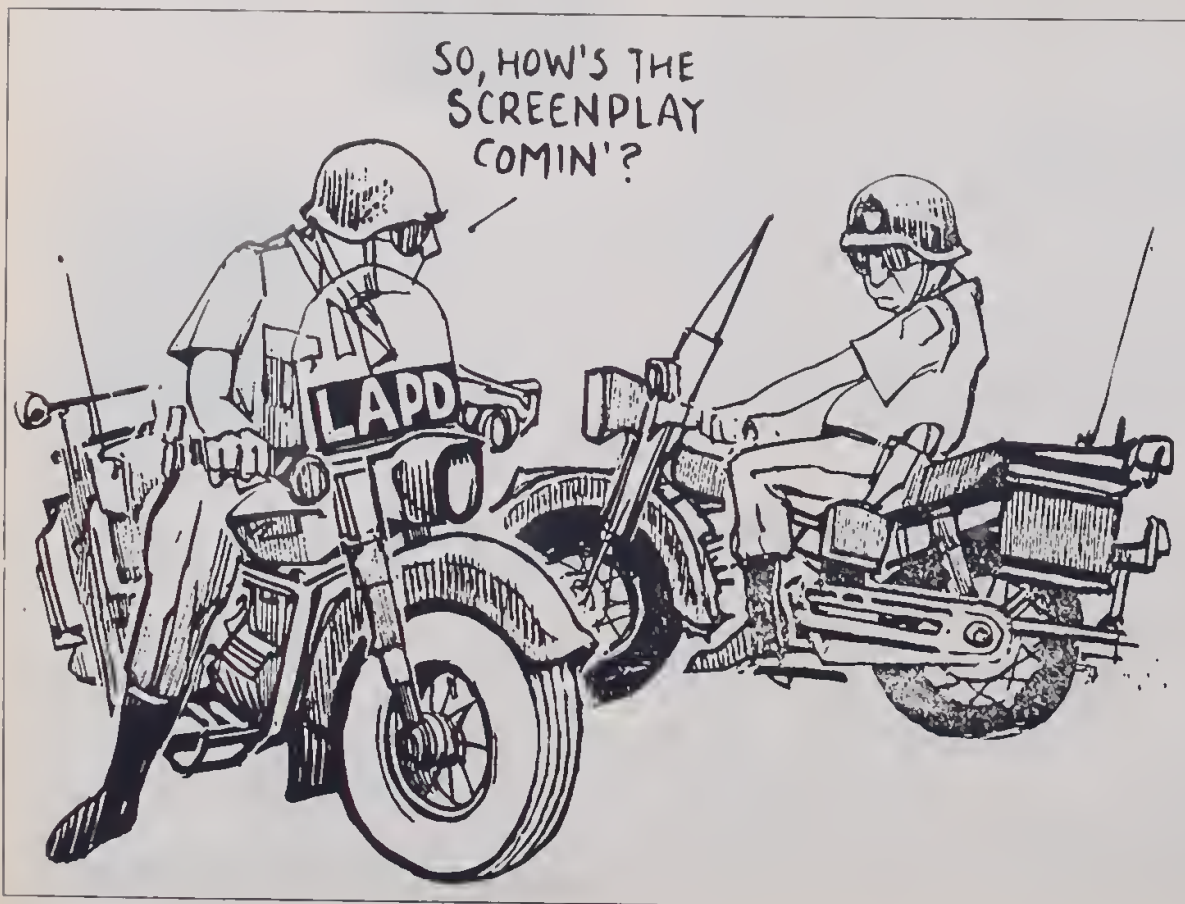
I do not challenge the existence of frequent instances of police misconduct, which is sometimes left unpunished despite being proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Unfortunately, however, the police corruption issue is being shamelessly exploited by radical voices on both the left and the right of the political spectrum. The number of so-called experts, most of them members of the legal profession, who peddle their opinions on this issue is, frankly, disgusting.

If one wishes to obtain a balanced view, it is necessary to consider the etiology of law enforcement misconduct, the difficulties faced by management, and the different kinds of remedies that are appropriate.

In the first place, one of the reasons that law enforcement corruption exists and has proliferated is that the perpetrators are representative of a cross-section of the general population. As such, a certain percentage of them will be as sleazy, cruel, racist and corrupt as the populace at large. Another factor is the opportunities for corruption and other misconduct afforded by the unprecedented expansion of the illicit drug trade.

The challenge to the police administrator is to obtain the resources to maintain strict recruit-

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(John Warner was a career agent and official with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Drug Enforcement Administration. He retired from the DEA as the agency's Director of Foreign Operations.)

Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.

High-tech advances on a variety of fronts

Added protection for abused women, night-shift cops, and banks

In a nice example of the growing degree of cooperation between private security companies and law enforcement, battered women who face constant threats by their abusers have a new defense. It's a small electronic alarm in a

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

necklace pendant which they can activate to send a signal to the nearest office of the ADT Security Systems Corp. ADT employees immediately call 911, and the call goes out on a priority code for police response.

ADT Security calls the program AWARE (for Abused Women's Active Response Emergency). The alarms are provided at no cost to the women, generally by ADT itself, although in Brooklyn, N.Y., 15 companies have given \$32,000 to give pendants to some 50 women. The pendants cost \$577 and \$18 a month for monitoring service.

Cathy Barto Meyer, an ADT spokeswoman, said AWARE is being used in 35 cities in the United States and 14 in Canada. "Generally we have between 12 and 15 pendants being used in those communities," she said, although in a few cities the number is between 30 and 40. And in Brooklyn, with the help of the donated funds, about 70 battered women have the devices.

The program is being expanded at the rate of 12 or more cities a year, Meyer said. To be effective, the alarms have to be within electronic signal range of an ADT monitoring office, but that means almost anywhere. "We are the world's largest security company," she said. "We have more than 200 offices in the United States, so chances are you're not going to find an area where we could not have coverage."

AWARE began in Canada in 1991 and was introduced in the U.S., in Tampa, Fla., in January 1992.

Not just any woman who has had trouble—even bad trouble—with a husband or boyfriend can get a pendant. The selection process varies from city to city, but in all of them

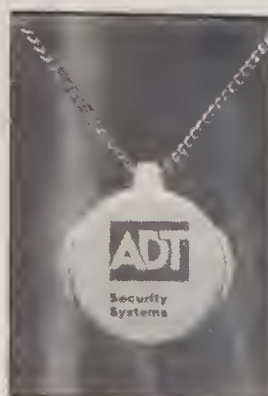
there are at least three requirements: The battered woman must be in imminent danger of an attack; she must have a restraining order against the abuser; and she must be willing to prosecute and testify against him in court.

The women who get the pendants are chosen either by the police, administrators of shelters for battered women, or by prosecutors' offices. ADT Security says that 17 women's lives have been saved since AWARE began, and many others have felt much more secure.

Brooklyn District

Attorney Charles J. Hynes said knowledge that the alarm pendants exist may be a deterrent to batterers. "What we hope to do by publicizing the availability of these systems...the batterers will not know if their victim is equipped," he told *The New York Times*. In other cases, judges have shown the device to accused batterers and warned them to stay away from their victims because the police may arrive quickly if they attack. Another very big advantage of the pendant alarm is its simplicity of use. As one Brooklyn woman who wears one put it, "Try reaching for the phone when you have an animal coming at you."

Night Vision Units Promoted. ITT Night Vision is urging local civic groups and businesses all over the country to donate "Night Enforcer" night vision units to police sheriff's departments. The Night Enforcer, which comes in several models, provides clear images even in near-total darkness, and thus is useful for surveillance and other night-time operations. The



The ADT necklace pendant alarm for battered women.

technology grew out of military equipment used in Operation Desert Storm.

Said Elaine Tuttle, ITT Night Vision vice president: "ITT affiliate companies have been putting Night Enforcer units on the streets and in the hands of police officers from coast to coast through our corporate donation program, but we want the program to extend beyond ITT donations. We believe that this one piece of equipment can make a big difference in our national war against crime, and with groups around the country pitching in, our local police departments can have the Night Vision advantage."

For more information, call toll-free, (800) 448-8678.

Fingering Check Bouncers. Banks in Arizona are joining those in Nevada in requiring people who are not their depositors to put a fingerprint on checks they want cashed. Several large banks, primarily in the Phoenix and Tucson areas, started doing it this summer.

If a check casher is not a depositor, he must press his index finger on an inkless pad and then roll it on the lower part of the check. No messy ink is involved. The fingerprint is invisible to the human eye, but it can be picked up by special equipment. If the check bounces or turns out to be forged, the fingerprint is given to the police.

Check fraud is a major problem for banks, in part because criminals often use fake ID that is hard to trace. The American Bankers Association reported that there were 1.3 million check-fraud cases from 1991 to 1993, with banks losing \$815 million to such frauds. The experience of banks that have started fingerprinting suggests that it will cut losses significantly.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

Letters

Drug-war anonymity

To the editor:

As a subscriber, I have looked forward to receiving each new issue to gain a broader perspective on national law enforcement issues and trends that may be of assistance in administering a law enforcement organization. Because *Law Enforcement News* is a "professional" criminal justice publication associated with a learning institution, I expect, perhaps, a higher degree of accuracy and credibility in the articles than I would from the commercial media.

With that in mind, I must tell you that I was shocked and disappointed at the article, *Chiefs Sing a Different Tune—To Themselves—on the Drug War* (LEN, June 15, 1995). I do not question the accuracy of reporting of the event as provided to your staff by the involved participants. What I do object to, however, is that the article tends to give undeserved credibility to a study of drug policy issues by a group of people nationally recognized for their pre-existing views favoring the decriminalization and/or legalization of drugs. Were that not enough, I find it incredible that credence would be given to the comments of anonymous conference participants who are supposedly police chiefs.

Your article goes on to state that the participants were granted anonymity by former Police Chief Joseph McNamara, who exchanged the anonymity for their participation. In my dealings with other police chiefs, one thing I have not noticed any of them experience a problem with is timidity. It is inconceivable to me that police chiefs are of such a fearful nature over their policy beliefs that they would secretly attend a conference having to do with a significant public policy. It's interesting to note that in the article Mr. McNamara cites research that he conducted in 1992 and 1993. Perhaps the writer of your article should have reviewed that research, for in it Mr. McNamara states: It is difficult to get people involved in criminal justice to participate

in studies in general and even more difficult when the questions focus on the emotion-laden subject of drug enforcement policies. Consequently, I used contacts made during my career in law enforcement to administer anonymous questionnaires as follows: "One thing that seems to run in common with Mr. McNamara's academic study is that it's done with pre-selected, anonymous participants. How convenient. As a Stanford researcher, he should recognize that when it comes to proving a point or legitimizing a study, anonymity and pre-selection bias shouldn't be part of the equation."

If police administrators really believe in what the article states, then they should stand up and be counted for their beliefs. If they truly have a legitimate fear over their beliefs, then perhaps they should consider whether or not their beliefs are correct or truly reflect the wishes of their constituency. If they do not, and if they are against the law, it is the police chiefs and Mr. McNamara that are clearly wrong, no matter what their opinion.

When one reviews the list of speakers and participants, the largest drug legalization advocacy foundation in the United States, the Drug Policy Foundation, is prominently listed. Others, such as Milton Friedman, Kurt Schmoke and George Shultz, who are noted legalization advocates, were also speakers. Clearly, the speaker list was arranged to provide only a drug legalization and anti-drug enforcement message. When you combine that with an anonymous list of participants, it gives the unmistakable appearance of a group of people who already have pre-selected belief systems, are in agreement with one another, and wish to legitimize an unpopular and untenable view regarding the war on drugs by labeling it a conference and stating they have "changed people's minds."

Then in the article—again, incredibly—Mr. McNamara says, "Any objective study will recognize that it is not achieving the goals that the government set forth and it never will." There

well may have been some objective studies on whether or not the drug war was working, but, clearly, this was not one of them.

Lastly, your article states that the conference received high marks from the participants (whoever they are), and that McNamara has plans underway for another. I have canvassed quite a number of police chiefs that I know personally in California to determine if they either participated in or were even invited to participate in a conference such as this. Not surprisingly, the answer was always no.

What I do know is this: Every major law enforcement professional organization and labor association in California supports an aggressive position on the enforcement of drug laws. I can assure you that, were they asked, each of those organizations and participating law enforcement agencies would be glad to stand up and give their names.

I am disappointed in your publication's decision to run an article of such dubious factual basis, and offended that it purports to speak for any significant number of knowledgeable and notable law enforcement executives.

Most of us would agree that a healthy and

productive discussion of difficult issues absolutely requires an aggressive examination of those issues by people from diverse backgrounds and opinions. Clearly, that was not the case in this conference, nor was it planned to be. It is quite easy to have a position on any public policy issue and gather people who will support that position; it is not nearly so easy, but much more productive, to gather a group of diverse people and decide what the position will be. Should Mr. McNamara desire to accomplish that, he might consider opening his invitations to representatives from law enforcement, drug enforcement, probation, parole and drug treatment professionals as well. Were he to do that, Mr. McNamara might find, and perhaps your publication might report, that whether or not to fight the drug war is not the issue. It is: How do we fight it most effectively, and with education, enforcement and treatment acting in concert. It is also about reporting that fight accurately.

GEORGE J. DOANE
Chief

Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
Department of Justice
Sacramento, Calif.

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Examining, not exploiting, police abuses

Continued from Page 8

selection standards, such as a full background investigation, psychological testing and written entrance exams. The administrator also needs the authority to exclude unqualified and morally or psychologically questionable job applicants. This means, in plain English: Equal opportunity for all; select the best candidates without regard for gender, ethnic origin, or race.

The second essential step to avoid integrity problems and produce competent officers is to maintain a rigorous training program at all levels — recruit, in-service, and specialized. Instructors must make every effort to identify potential or active problem students who may have slipped undetected through the selection process or gone unnoticed by their line supervisors. Recruits who fail to complete the program satisfactorily must be discharged.

Third, a probationary period must be used effectively to detect an attitude to cut corners, deliberately submit false reports, use unnecessary force or brutality, or fail to live up to the dictates of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics and department regulations.

The fourth requirement is the proper

use of the internal affairs and inspection unit. Routine, sometimes unannounced inspections of all subordinate units of an organization are essential if effectiveness and integrity are to be maintained. Indications of questionable or improper practices must be brought to the attention of the internal affairs chief, who should be directly responsible to the head of the agency. The staff for this unit must be experienced and well vetted. In the DEA, during my service, assignment to this function was usually a stepping stone to a higher-level position.

Having pointed out some of the sine qua nons of maintaining integrity and honesty in a law enforcement organization, it must be added that, at present, supervisors, managers and administrators are severely restricted in achieving this objective. Heads of police agencies are responsible to the elected or politically appointed mayors, city councils, police commissions or attorneys general. With notable exceptions, these individuals often pursue a partisan political agenda and most have no law enforcement background. It takes a dedicated and brave police executive

to be able to withstand the political pressure and to "fight City Hall" for what is right and proper.

The many Federal laws and regulations designed to protect persons against discrimination because of age, physical handicap, gender, ethnicity, or sexual orientation are commendable when applied intelligently, recognizing that the demands of law enforcement differ in many respects. Unfortunately, many jurisdictions are forced to settle disputes over such regulations, at great cost, to avoid lengthy litigation and an even more outrageous judgment.

Corruption has been with us since the dawn of history and will continue to haunt societies all over the world. U.S. law enforcement, as represented by the thousands of officers and civilians who do their duty honestly and fearlessly, does not deserve to be put in the same barrel as the relatively few rotten apples that exist. Law enforcement must remain vigorous to combat corruption wherever and whenever found. Some of the measures listed, if implemented and strengthened, will go a long way toward curtailing misconduct to an irreducible minimum.

Arizona task force shows its mettle in tackling tough gang problems

Continued from Page 1

deployed. "In some areas, such as South Phoenix, we have major concentrations of gangs, some of which have taken control of entire neighborhoods. A rural community might have problems with graffiti or disorderly conduct. The zero-tolerance approach that you might take in Phoenix might not work there as well — or go over well in the community."

Prior to each deployment, GITEM members hold public meetings to explain to local officials and residents exactly what squads plan to do and what can be expected as a result, the commander said. "We explain to them what the situation is — the size of the gangs, the threat potential — and tell them we can do an enforcement project and throw a lot of people in jail, but that's a short-term solution. We give them recommendations such as increasing recreational opportunities for youths — whatever the situation might be — and we will work with the community to reach a long-term solution."

Gang activity in Arizona has been growing exponentially in recent years, according to Gonzales. "We went from 30 gang sets 10 years ago to over 1,000 now, with about 30,000 documented gang members. For every one that is documented, we estimate there are two

more that aren't documented," he said.

Historically, Latino gangs have caused the most problems in Arizona, Gonzales said. Members of the 500-strong "Wetback Power" gang are children of undocumented Mexican workers who initially banded together for protection. But times have changed, Gonzales said. "Now they're very heavily into crack, cocaine and heroin sales, gun-running and auto theft."

A major factor in the rise of gangs in Arizona is the continuing migration of California residents to the state, Gonzales said. "When Californians move to Arizona, their children bring an attitude and a mentality with them," he noted. "They quickly establish another gang set when they get here."

Currently, GITEM agents are patrolling and conducting sweeps in areas of the state that have had problems with gangs in the past, said Gonzales, who added that summertime is a period of intensified gang activity throughout Arizona. Up to 50 agents, dressed in distinctive, all-black uniforms, will flood a gang-plagued area "and try to ID and arrest as many gang members as we can," the commander said.

A similar effort undertaken by GITEM in its first few months of existence was credited with reducing violent crime in gang-ridden South Phoenix

by 35 percent last summer, Gonzales said. "We take a zero-tolerance approach and maintain a high-profile presence in gang areas," he said. "We also do long-term investigative projects — narcotics stings and undercover buys targeting some of the major street gangs and their leaders."

While the task force might prompt visions of commando-style squads armed with high-tech gadgetry and electronic surveillance systems, Gonzales said that one of the task force's most useful tools is the simple traffic citation, of which agents have written nearly 5,000. "We write a lot of tickets; that's how you stop these cars," he noted, adding that traffic stops often yield illegal weapons, fugitives — or both.

Curfew enforcement is also an effective tool, said Gonzales, and have the added benefit of preventing young people "from becoming victims" of drive-by shootings or other assaults. The task force has taken hundreds of youths into custody on curfew violations, he said.

During the state's 1994-95 fiscal year, which ended June 30, GITEM received 228 service requests from 72 different agencies, including 12 from other states. Its agents made over 16,500 "community contacts" and filed over 10,000 field interrogation cards.

GITEM agents made 2,251 arrests — 361 of whom were gang members — and seized over 300 weapons, including 283 firearms. It made seizures of

virtually every kind of street drug.

The workload increased for GITEM with the start of the 1995-96 fiscal year, with statistics released Sept. 1 showing that the task force had received 81 service requests from 34 Arizona law enforcement agencies and two out-of-state agencies.

In the first two months of the new fiscal year, agents made nearly 4,000 community contacts, completed nearly 2,500 field interrogation cards, issued 306 traffic citations and made 331 arrests. The task force also made 48 juvenile referrals, and picked up 27 juveniles on curfew violations.

Juveniles are the hardest cases to crack, noted Gonzales, because they "have no respect for the criminal justice system. If we arrest a 16-year-old driving a stolen car with a weapon, it's not uncommon that we can't even book them. Or, if they're booked into a juvenile facility, they're released immediately. They just become more brazen, and they think that the system is a mockery."

The situation frustrates law enforcement officers who "work gangs," Gonzales said, which is one reason why high-volume arrest sweeps are conducted by GITEM. "We arrest them to document suspects' activities as gang members so when there's a need to send somebody to prison, the justification is there," he said, noting that Arizona law provides enhanced penalties for those convicted of committing gang-related crimes.

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The next generation of breath-test interlocks

Continued from Page 7

regularly had one of his daughters blow into it so he could start the car.

Cook and his 8- and 10-year-old daughters were killed when he took them to breakfast and drove, while drunk, into a waste-collection pond at a water treatment plant.

In addition to determining if the breath sample is from an adult, the new computers also ask for a retest at random intervals while the car is in use, to stop a drinker from driving sober to a bar, leaving the engine running and going inside to drink. An alarm goes off if the computer doesn't get a retest.

After a judge orders a convicted drunken driver to get the device, the installation is done by a private company. Technicians check the record of the devices at specified intervals, usu-

ally 30 to 60 days, by simply plugging in a computer cable. In some states, the data are transmitted to authorities by modem, without the technician knowing the results, while in others, the technician may evaluate the results and decide whether to send them on to the probation department.

The ability of a technician to check the devices has its benefits. At Life Safer Interlock, an alcohol-detection leasing company in Cincinnati, a technician found that a probationer wasn't providing his own breath samples for one of the older computers.

Life Safer marketing manager Richard Freund said a girl who came in with her father to have the device read "was remarking... about how neat a machine Daddy had, how she had to blow into it to open up his sun roof."

Upcoming Events

OCTOBER

2. **Criminal Justice Grantsmanship.** Presented by Justice Planning & Management Associates. Philadelphia. \$150.
- 2-3. **Criminal Law Enforcement Conference.** Presented by the Texas Attorney General's Office. Austin, Texas.
- 2-4. **Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction: Introduction to EDSMAC.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450.
- 2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Brainerd, Minn. \$520.
- 2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Portland, Ore. \$520.
- 2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. San Francisco. \$520.
- 2-6. **Criminal Investigative Analysis.** Presented by the West Valley City, Utah, Police Department. \$425.
- 2-6. **Advanced Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.
- 2-6. **Crime Scene Technology Workshop III.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.
- 2-6. **Wire, Oral & Electronic Intercepts.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 2-6. **Interview & Interrogation Techniques for Internal Affairs Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 2-27. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$595/\$750.
3. **Criminal Justice Grantsmanship.** Presented by Justice Planning & Management Associates. Newburgh, N.Y. \$150.
- 3-4. **Drug Interdiction.** Presented by

- Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Concord, Mass. \$175
4. **Criminal Justice Grantsmanship.** Presented by Justice Planning & Management Associates. Boston. \$150.
- 4-6. **Teaching Injured Eagles How to Fly.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$295.
- 5-6. **Background Investigation for Police Applicants.** Presented by Harvey, Ward & Associates. San Antonio, Tex.
- 8-10. **Street Survival '95.** Presented by Calibre Press. Billings, Mont. \$179/\$155/\$105.
- 9-11. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Salt Lake City. \$520.
- 9-13. **SWAT Team Operations.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$450.
- 9-13. **Commercial Vehicle Inspection & Accident Investigation.** Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Denton, Texas. \$400.
- 9-13. **Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 9-13. **Crime Scene Technicians Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 9-13. **Instructor Development.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$650.
- 9-13. **Vehicle Dynamics.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$575.
- 9-20. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.
- 11-13. **ABA Traffic Court Seminar.** Presented by the American Bar Association, Judicial Administration Division. Charleston, S.C. \$395.
12. **Defusing of Aggressive Behavior.** Pre-

- sented by R.E.B. Security Training. Middletown, Conn.
- 12-13. **Criminal Intelligence Operations.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Granby, Conn. \$175.
- 12-13. **National Conference on Research, Data & Criminal History Records: New Strategies in Criminal Justice.** Presented by the Justice Research & Statistics Association & the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Philadelphia. \$175/\$240.
- 15-17. **Fourth Annual Texas Conference on the Treatment & Supervision of Adult Sex Offenders.** Presented by the Council on Sex Offender Treatment. Huntsville, Texas.
16. **Criminal Justice Grantsmanship.** Presented by Justice Planning & Management Associates. St. Louis. \$150.
- 16-18. **Intoxilyzer 5000 Maintenance Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.
- 16-18. **Commercial Motor Vehicle Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$375.
- 16-18. **Tactical Edged Weapons Defense.** Presented by Modern Warrior Inc. Lindenhurst, N.Y.
- 16-18. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. San Antonio, Texas. \$520.
- 16-18. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Jacksonville, Fla. \$520.
- 16-18. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Indianapolis. \$520.
- 16-20. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$300.
- 16-20. **Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Phoenix. \$450.

- 16-20. **Tactical Drug Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 16-20. **Crime Scene Techniques Involving Surface Skelelons & Buried Bodies.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$475.
- 16-20. **Implementing & Managing Community Policing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 16-27. **Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$800.
- 16-27. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$875.
- 16-Nov. 3. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Wellesley, Mass.
17. **Criminal Justice Grantsmanship.** Presented by Justice Planning & Management Associates. Kansas City, Mo. \$150.
- 17-18. **Police Background Investigations.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Dorchester, Mass. \$175

18. **Sexual Harassment Prevention.** Presented by Public Safety Training Inc. Oak Harbor, Mich.
18. **Criminal Justice Grantsmanship.** Presented by Justice Planning & Management Associates. Omaha, Neb. \$150
- 18-20. **Police Planning & Resource Development.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$275
- 18-20. **Financial Investigation Methods.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Secaucus, N.J. \$595
- 18-20. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Des Moines, Iowa. \$520.
- 19-20. **Concealment Areas Within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.
- 19-20. **Firearm Retention & Gun Disarming.** Presented by Modern Warrior Inc. Lindenhurst, N.Y.
20. **Lawful Invasions: Police Raid School.** Presented by Investigators Drug School. Orlando, Fla. \$95.
- 22-28. **Providing Executive Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Winchester, Va.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

American Bar Association, Attn.: Teddi Fangon, Judicial Administration Division, 541 North Fairbanks Ct., Chicago, IL 60611-3314. (312) 988-5693.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Council on Sex Offender Treatment, P.O. Box 12546, Austin, TX 78711-2546. (512) 463-2323 Fax: (512) 463-1985.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035 (203) 653-0788

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, 112 State St., Suite 1200, Albany, NY 12207-2023. (518) 463-6232.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Investigative Training Institute, 621 Ridgely Ave., Suite 100, Annapolis, MD 21401. (800) 828-0317

Investigator's Drug School, P.O. Box 1739, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312. Fax: (305) 753-9493

Justice Planning & Management Associates, P.O. Box 5260, Augusta, ME 04332.

(207) 582-3269.

Justice Research & Statistics Association, 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 624-8560. Fax: (202) 624-5269.

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

Montgomery County Department of Police, Attn.: Skip Baylor, Central Crime Analyst, 2350 Research Blvd., Rockville, MD 20850. (301) 217-4015. Fax: (301) 217-4286.

National Criminal Justice Training & Assessment Institute, Raleigh, NC. (919) 787-4757. Fax: (919) 787-9236.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011.

Office of National Drug Control Policy, c/o Computer Sciences Corp., P.O. Box 2260, Sierra Vista, AZ 85636.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn.: Carolyn Andersen, 225 Penn State Scanticon, University Park, PA 16802-7002. (814) 863-5140. Fax: (814) 863-5190.

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850 Fax: (414) 279-5758.

Police Executive Research Forum, POP

Conference, 1120 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 930, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 466-7820. Fax: (202) 466-7826.

Public Safety Training Inc., P.O. Box 106, Oak Harbor, OH 43449. (419) 732-2520.

R.E.B. Security Training Inc., P.O. Box 697, Avon, CT 06001. (203) 677-5936. Fax: (203) 677-9635.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (800) 255-5747. Fax: (312) 876-1743

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute, 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499 (407) 647-6080 Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394 Fax: (214) 690-2458.

TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000. (800) 423-8433 or (409) 845-6391. Fax: (409) 862-2788

Texas Attorney General's Office, Conference Unit, P.O. Box 12548, Austin, TX 78711-2548 (512) 475-4762. Fax: (512) 475-2994

West Valley City Police Department, Attn.: Lieut. Kelly Davis, 3600 South Constitution Blvd., West Valley City, UT 84119. (801) 963-3364 Fax: (801) 963-3333.

North East Multi-Regional Training and Aurora University (Aurora Illinois) present the training program Cultural Diversity: An Integral Part of Community Oriented Policing

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- Understanding Cultures While Gaining Global Perspective.
- Gender Issues and Homophobia
- Supervisors Issues

This program is certified by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board. Arrangements can be made for three hours of undergraduate college credit through Aurora University, Aurora, Illinois. Lodging arrangements are also available.

For more information, or to register in this vital course, please call
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Law Enforcement News

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September 30, 1995

Questions of excess:

The Bureau of Justice Statistics moves toward producing its first annual report on police use of excessive force.

Problem No. 1: Defining 'excessive.'

Problem No. 2: Figuring out what to do with the data that are collected.

See Page 1.

Where were you 20 years ago?

We were rolling out the very first issue of LEN (r). A special birthday thank-you to readers appears on **Page 1**.

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